ALFONSO THE TWELFTH.

The King of Spain Acknowledged by the Nation.

Republican Armies Do Fealty to the Crown.

Warm Congratulations from the Orteans Princes.

THE THRONK PROGRAMME OF GOVERNMENT.

Constitutional Monarchy and Colonial Integrity.

He Trusts to the Army and Conciliation for Cuba.

MADRID. Jan. 1, 1875. The republican armies in Catalonia and Saragossa have accepted Don Alfonso as King. THE TROOPS OF THE LINE AND THE NAVY LOYAL. The Spanish army and navy yesterday everywhere accepted Don Alfonso as King.

Marshal Serrano has quietly transferred the command of the armies to General Laserna. CUBA TO BE CONCILIATED.

It is reported that one of the first acts of the new Ministry will be to telegraph to the Captain General of Cuba to exercise a conciliatory spirit, and to pacify the Cubans by establishing as far as possible a cordial understanding between the home and provincial governments and the creotes.

THE MONARCH'S PROFESSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1875.

In his interview with the Paris correspondent of the London Times Don Alfonso caid: - "Liberal constitutionalist as I am. I know well that it is not a matter of pleasure to be King of Spain at this moment, but I shall try to understand my duty and do it."

SERBANO WARNED OF THE COMING ROYALTY. LONDON, Jan. 1, 1875.

A special despatch from Madrid to the London Times says General Primo de Rivera some time since informed Marshal Serrano that he intended to have Alfonso proclaimed King, and persisted in this intention despite the offers of Serrano to him of the most elevated positions in his gift, including that of Captain General of Cuba.

Marshal Serrano was unable to supersede Rivera, as he alone had the disposal of the military forces in Madrid.

CUBA AND COLONIAL INTEGRITY. The Times correspondent also says that the new Ministry have telegraphed the Captain General of Cuba, ordering him to announce the proclamation of King Alfonso to the army in Cuba, which the King trusts will "more determinedly than ever defend the integrity of Spanish territory."

GENERAL DORREGARAY SURRENDERS.

Paris, Jan. 1, 1875.

Despatches from Spain say that General Dorregaray has laid down his arms, and that other prominent Carlist leaders are about to give in their adhesion to King Alfonso.

THE EMBASSY AT PARIS VACANT. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has re-

THE PRENCH ORLEANISTS ACKNOWLEDGE THE

The Duke de Montpensier and the Orleans Princes have congratulated Don Alfonso upon his accession to the Spanish throne.

BARCELONA AGITATED.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1875. Disturbances are apprehended at Barcelona,

A CARLIST CANARD CONCERNING ESPARTERO. A special despatch to the News says:-The report published in a Carlist paper of the death of the Spanish statesman, Espartero, is without foundation.

THE KING PROCLAIMED IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 1, 1875. Captain General Concha has issued a proc-

lamation announcing the accession of Prince Alfonso to the Spanish crown. The Captain General held an official recep-

tion at the palace this afternoon.

THE SPANISH NEWS AT WASHINGTON WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1875. The State Department has telegrams confirma-Spain. There is nothing in them at variance with the accounts already published in the newspapers.

ENGLAND.

ARTIBANS ON STRIKE AT HULL. LONDON, Jan. 1, 1875.

have struck work on account of a reducti ten per cent on their wages.

The amount of builton gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £127,000.

STORM IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1875. Snow fell at some places in the south of England A heavy gale is blowing around the coasts of the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOR PROVISIONS MAINEY. LEVERPOOR Jan 1—
ard Ca 6d per cwt Bacon—Long clear middles, 49:
er cwt. : short-clear do., 51s 6d.
Arveroot. Beransvers Market.—Liverpoor. Jan 1.—
he broadstuffs market is quick.
LONDON FRONUS MARKET.—LONDON Jan 1.—
LONDON FRONUS MARKET.—LONDON Jan 1.—

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

GENERAL EMORY TESTIFIES BEFORE THE CON-GRESSIONAL COMMITTEE-HE KNOWS OF NO "WHITE LEAGUE"-INTIMIDATION ON BOTH

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1874. Mr. Forman, in continuation of his testimony before the Congressional Committee, said :- Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the next most import-

Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the next most important Court, is a disreputable character; he was a member of the notorious Lynch Returning Board and is utterly unreliable; these are samples of the rest under the Kellogg regime; there are in this city three or four honorable exceptions on the District Bench; these are the immediate cause of the distress and depression prevaiing; the primary cause of all is the perpetual interference of the lederal government with local concerns by means of the army and the federal officials in New Orleans; if the federal army had not seized the State House and controlled the organization of the Legislature in 1872 the McEnery government and conservative Legislature would have complete control; if the federal army had not demanded the surrender of the State House and public buildings on the 18th of Septemoer, 1874, the McEnery government would have undisputed and peaceable control of the State until the end of its term of office, and peace and confidence would have been restored; all we wish, all we need is to be allowed to govern ourselves and select our own Legislature and officers without interference oy federal officials, civil or military; we are fully capable of self-government, with

we are inly capacie of self-government, with equality for all before the law.

General Emory was called, and testified:—Have been commander here for three years; I was here before and during the election; all my troops were brought here before the election.

After giving in detail the disposition of the troops as they existed on election day, General Emory stated that they were so placed by order of superior mintary authority, based on a requisition from Attorney General Williams. I was directed to arrange my men in the city, so as to preserve peace; there was no disturbance; I could not say any troops were used on election day; I have no knowledge of a White League; my impression is that peace was kept on election day only by the presence of the troops; there were several reviews before the election; they were not made to affect public sentiment.

before the election; they were not made to affect public sentiment.

INTIMIDATION BY THE WHITES.

Captain Snow testified he was in Rapides parish on the day of the election; he knew of no intimidation except what he was told by Mr. Kelso.

Allen Greene, of Lincoln parish, testified that he was waited upon by conservatives who requested that the meetings the negroes were holding at night be discontinued; we did so; was afterwards waited on by a party of men who requested film to make some changes in the parish officers; I thought the best thing was to resign. Mr. Greene then went on to say that he was intimidated. He enomerated the members of his family bolding office in the parish—some half a dozen.

THERATS USED AGAINST COLORED VOTERS.

State Senator Stamps testified that he knew of no intimidation except threats of non-employment; some of the colored men were told if they did not turn in their registration papers to the democratic committees they would be discharged; that form of intimidation did not enable them to carry the district; he tainks about 200 voted the democratic ticket; has taiked with about twenty-live of the 200 since the election; about 500 whites voted the republican ticket; a white man could not vote the resublican ticket; a white man could not vote the resublican ticket vithout being

the republican ticket; a white man could yote the republican ticket without being not vote the republican taket without being ostracesed, called a nigger and anything else out a respectable gentleman. The general construction of the election law in his district was that any one who got rid of his registration papers could get a duplicate; that was the custom with

could yet a duplicate; that was the custom with them.

Cross-questioned—The applicant had to swear that the original was lost; there is no secret organization of colored people; has a better opportunity for knowing than any other colored man; knows of no cause of infundation except the threat to discharge; some whites went with their servants to the polls and saw that they voted the conservative ticket; the colored people feared assassination by the White League; he had such fears himself that he did not go out as much as he otherwise would; did not recollect any particular person who had threatened to discharge any one who had voted the republican ticket; Charles Hodges, candidate for Mayor of Kennerville, said in a speech that if the colored people in his employ did not vote the conservative ticket they could after election seek employment eisewhere; the effect of the 14th of September was that the colored people felt unsafe, and were deterred from registering from lear of being assaulted; don't think there were many, not more than fitty or sixty, in Carrollton district who did not register; don't know of any one being attacked on his way to register by reason of the White League; he as-

there were many, not more than filiy or sixty, in Carroliton district who did not register; don't know of any one being attacked on his way to register by reason of the White League; he assured the people of his district that they would be protected if they would come out and vote; a few days before the election confidence was somewhat restored, and several colored men who had not registered asked him if they could not vote on their old papers, they having failed to register; he told them they could not vote on their old papers; think there were about fifty or sixty in this fix.

WHY NEGROES VOTED CONSERVATIVELY.

Dr. J. B. Shilivan, of Rapides, testified that he spent the summer in the parish of Rapides and saw no evidence of intimidation whatever; the colored people on his plantation and those adjoining came to him and told him that for several reasons, among others the misapplication of the school find, they, the negroes, would this election vote the conservative ticket; heard of no efforts at intimidation except what was told him by Governor Wells; is an old line whig; never voted the democratic tloket in his lite; continued to vote for Henry Clay as long as he was on top of the ground; was a Union man during the war; was arrested by the Conlederates and thrown into prison with 300 negroes and jayhawkers, covered withlyerinin of the most disgasting nature; his nephew, who had all his lite been a democrat, was a candidate during the late election on the republican ticket, but was not

a democrat, was a candidate during the late election on the republican ticket, but was not
elected; had never made any effort to influence
the colored men on his place to vote for conservatives; did not know of his neighbors taking any
such steps; the colored people became clesatisned
with the republican party because of bad local
government and the fullare of the Preedman's
Savings Institution. Perturn of the Preedman's
Savings Institution. Perturn of the Preedman's
Savings Institution. Perturn of the preedman's
High had been avent away by this failure.

Perturn Derveten The Racits.

Michael Legnas, Tax Collector of Rapides parish,
testified:—Don't know of any unusual efforts being made to get the negroes to vote the conservative ticket; heard 'of no intimidation;
heard no colored person say he had been
theratened with discharge on account of
voting the republican ticket; heard nor
knew of nothing but a friendly feeling between blacks and wintes; did not vote himself,
and for that reason did not interfere in such matters; told Mr. Kelso that they were going to make
arrests; that Mr. Kelso was one of the suspected
persons, and that if such was the case he had better get away; it was reported that the federal
troops were to make arrests generally throughout
the parish; did not vote because he did not want to;
has been an old line whig; sometimes colicits twothirds of the taxes; one year pard in about \$39,000;
only collected about one-ball of the assessments;
knows there are republicans in that parish; hever
heard of any coercion being used to induce the
Clerk of the Court to sign election returns; the
McEnery olicers, sheriff and clerk took charge on
the 19th of september, and held on until the election, when the Kellogy officials were rollistated;
the McEnery olicers of the Court; couldn't say
Wells was reinstated for the purpose of signing
the election returns to make them legal; thinks
he was reinstated but a short while before he
signed the election returns; saw him sign them;
the McEnery K

ras made that if he soon to he did not less are he would be killed, but he did not less that it did not believe they would kill nim; Mr. Singer took him if he did not leave Alexandria he would be killed; nobody else said anything of the kind to him; the mounted White Leaguers came up to him and Delacy and told Delacy that he Delacy) had been arousing the colored men-raising devilment among there—and if he did not stop it they would get red of him; the majority against him was about 200, but he has been counted in by the Returning Board; could name a few white men. Germans and

Jews, in Alexandria, who did not vote for him be-Benjamin Cooper, of Rapides parish, a planter, eight miles from Alexandria, cestfiled:—Never saw any White Leaguers in his neighborhood; never heard of any except in New Orleans. When asked heard of any except in New Orleans.

40 explain the reason why negroes voted the conservative ticket he said:—In my neignborhood,
a law days before the election, a colored a lew days before the election, a color preacher made a speech, telling the colored pe ple that about \$10,000 of the school fund had bee pie that about \$10,000 of the school fund had been deposited in the Freedman's Savings Bank, at New Orleans, and the bank had burst; this produced great dissatisfaction among the colored people, and after that about forty of them told him they were going to vote with him; he told them he did not think they could worst themselves much; that if the conservatives did not dobetter than the republicans, they could return to their old party; knew of no intimidation before the election; made no effort other than that mentioned to secure colored votes for the conservatives.

Judge Trimble stated that they were anxious to vote at the election, and after that they came forward and offered to surrender themselves, but were not arrested; the officers exhibited iong lists of names of those they said were to be arrested, including many prominent persons; deputy marshals had warrants of arrest in blank. He testified to the cutting of telegraph wires and the arrangament before him of the officer who had com-

EVENING SESSION.

The Congressional Committee reassembled at eight o'clock P. M. Mr. Le Clerck, Chief of Police, testified that he

rice Congressional Committee reassembled at eight of clock P. M.

Mr. Le Clerck. Chief of Police, testified that he had miormation that those persons who were elected or claimed to be would go to the State House in such force as to be able to install themselves; that it persons attempted to meet who were not duly elected by the Returning Board a difficulty would ensue; that he had called General Brooks' attention to the matter; knew of nothing to prevent such a body from meeting.

Dr. sackett, of Rapides parish, testified as follows:—The election was as quiet as any he ever knew; many colored people voted the conservative ticket; according to his judgment the installation of McEnery officers in Rapides parish did not have a tendency to intimidate colored voters; expected to induence more negro votes this year than last year because they were tired or misrule; was indicted for participation in the Colfax massacre; the negroes supported him because they knew he had nothing to do with the Colfax affair; he has always paid his taxes in full, but understands that only about two-thirds of the assessment of the parish are paid; stated that the people of Alexandria regretted the necessity of the Colfax massacre, but regarded it as a necessity; he approved of the massacre because he believed it necessary for the protection of life and property, the negroes having taken possession of the Court House and defied all laws; knew no one who participated in the Colfax affair.

Captain Bodley, of New Orleans, has been here two years; his business has declined from sales of \$200,000 a year to \$20,000.

Isham Jones, of Assumption parish, testified as

18ham Jones, of Assumption parish, testified as follows:—Is a republican; did-not vote for the republican ticket in 1872 because he could not affliate with those of that party in his section; the election was fair; never saw one conducted more

election was fair; never saw one conducted more quietly.

Captain E. W. Sylvester, of St. Landry parish, is a planter and a republican, but voted the mixed ticket at the late election; he has never been ostracised because of his politics; was a solder in the lederal army; knows colored men who voted the democratic ticket; knows of nothing in the, condition of society that prevents a man from being a republican.

W. B. McCutcheon, of New Orleans, testified that he was in Alexandria during the late election; saw about a hundred negroes vote the conservative ticket; heard of

that be was in Alexandria during the late election; saw about a hundred negroes vote the conservative ticket; heard of No intrimibation.

Captain Beiger told him he never saw a more peaceable election; heard a doctor taiking loud to a colered man close by the polis, sayins, "I have attended you all the year and helped you along, now you go against me;" the negro finally voted the conservative ticket; witness did not consider this intimidation.

M. H. Twitchelly, of Red River parish, a pianter by occupation, said he had lived in that parish four years; was a Union soldier; was married in Bienville parish; is a republican; there have been at tempts at ostractism, but he left it very lightly; since the murder of his brother, people there seemed very anxious to speak with him, doubtless hoping he would assist them out of the trouble they were in; the reign of terror did not set in until just before the Coushatta affair; he was warned by friends to get away and left tous shatta with a relay of horses, getting fitty miles away; went back with two companies of United States troops and remained there until after the election; was not troubled because he never wentjout, of sign of the troops without being well mounted and well armed; that he had information that it was the purpose of time White League to drive out every white republican; that they intended to get possession of the government, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must; knew it would not be saie for him to return there in the absence of United States troops; in Coushatta at the massacre six whites were killed, together with two negroes soon after hung and several others; he could not tell how many, but a large number; has been four years a memoer of the Legislature.

C. J. Greene, of Inncoin parish, testified: -is a lawyer by occupation; a native of the South, born in Alabama; had lived in his parish many years; was before the war very popular; about two years ago he went into politics with his inther, who is a republican, and since that time has bee

since that time has been socially ostracised; other white republicans are treated in the same way; had a brother in the conicierate army; his father was a Union man; is Parish Judge of Lincoin; the Sherinf told him he had been insulted; was a republican, but did not vote at the last election; beheved he had been ostracised; he named half a dozen members of his lamily who held office in the parish.

Charles Puckett, editor, of Natchitoches parish, said, regarding social ostracism, he thought it was more directed to individuals than to party men; during the recent campaign, which was a hot one, he noticed that some of the people gave him the coil snounder, but he thought it was because they thought he, being an old citizen, should have voted with them; thinks everybody voted who wished to do so; there was no intimidation against the mass of voters; any ill-feeling was directed against the leaders; the people required the parish judge to resign because he was not a lawyer; about twenty negroes voted at the box where he was and there was no intimidation whatever; liliceling against the whites was because of bad local government; the republican police jury issued large quantities of ceruficates of indeotedness, which the people now have to pay; they hold the republican party accountable; they feet that they have been almost runned by excessive taxaton.

The committee adjourned at eleven o'clock P. M.

The committee adjourned at eleven o'clock P. M. to meet at the Custom House at ten o'clock A. M.

INTEREST IN THE INVESTIGATION.

Much interest is manifested in the proceedings before the investigating Committee. Their rooms are crowded during the examination of the witnesses, and there seems to be no clashing, political or otherwise. The investigation progresses very smoothly. The committee will probably get through in two or three days. There being a large number of persons in the city from the interior to attend the meeting of the Logislature, all the witnesses wanted or, rather, necessary, can be summoned at once.

SUICIDE OF A NEW ORLEANS MER-CHANT.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1, 1875. Colonel S. N. Moody, a prominent merchant of this city, committed suicide at nine o'clock tonight at his residence on Canal street by shooting

himself through the head. He left his place of business at two o'clock complaining of a pain in the nead. He had a severe nervous attack some days ago but had apparently recovered. He was a native of Manchester, England, and was lorty-seven years of age.

ASSASSINATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1, 1875. Last night, about half-past twelve o'clock, T. McKay Dunn, colored, while walking on Canal street, near the Basin, was fired upon by two unknown men and fatally wounded. Dunn was conveyed to the Charity Hospital and soon after expired. The murderers escaped.

A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER SUNK.

МЕМРИІВ, **Тепп.**, **Jan.** 1, 1875. A special to the Appeal from Heiena, Ark., to-day, says the steamer John B. Maude struck an old near or at what is known as O. K. Landing, forty miles above Helena, and sunk in about twelve feet of water. No lives were lost. The Mande left this port last evening with 800 bales of cotton and a good list of passengers. All the passengers were brought back nere by the steamer Phil Allen. It is believed the boat and cargo will not prove a total loss, but the river is rising 30 fast at this point that she is in great danger unless speedily raised.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCANDINAVIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 1, 1875. The steamship Scandinavian from Liverpool, arTHE VICKSBURG SLAUGHTER

Contradictory Testimony Before the Congressional Committee-Absolute Rule of the Negroes-Crosby's Unfortunate Proclamation and Its Misinterpretation.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 1, 1875. The Congressional Committee met at ten o'clock, when the examination of Colonel Horace Miller To Mr. O'Brien-Held the office of Judge of the

Criminal Court in 1867; in 1852 I was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Bohvis, which position I filled three or four years. In answer to a question re garding the origin of the so-called color line he stated that for some time after the war the whites made earnest efforts to accommodate themselves to the new state of affairs, especially with reference to negroes voting, by holding out every inducement to get them to vote with the whites by nominating s of them for office; this was continued for years without success, when it became a well recognized fact that every negro whose name was placed on race, no matter what his former connection with the feeling grew upon the community that it was the lact that

THE PREJUDICES OF THE BLACKS were continually inflamed against the whites by the appeals of carpet-baggers, political adventhe effect that the whites were their natural enemies, and exaggerated statements of cruelties and punishments inflicted on the blacks in slave times, and that the object of the democratic party was to reduce them to slavery again and their only safety was in adhering to the republican party: every them, and the result was that in every election for a series of years the negroes voted in almost a solid mass and were often carried to the poils in military array under leaders, where they remained until the whole column had voted, the leaders handing them their tickets or else depositing ballots for them. This state of affairs produced the color line, the whites being satisfied it wa useless to coalesce with the negroes in vot-

useless to coalesce with the negroes in voting, and that they were incapable of administering any office for the benefit of the country, and determined in future to vote only for white men for office, but in this had no intention of depriving the negroes of the right of the franchise or other vested rights granted them under the constitution; nor had he neard the abridgement of their rights as voters discussed at ail; the whites of Mississippi accept in good faith THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS and laws passed by Congress in relation to the negroes; the only exception to the blacks being free to vote as they please comes from their own race, and such is the intimidation used in this case that they dare not vote arginst the republican party; he cheef two individual cases; that of a colored man, one of his former slaves, who wanted to vote the democratic ticket, but he (Miller) had advised him not to do so, as his black neighbors would hill him; also of another man in Vicksburg called Edmund, who on two occasions had to be escorted to the polis by whites in order to deposit a democratic ticket, and each time on returning hime was assulted by mobs

men say in consequence of the chormous taxation they would not employ hearces who voted with those who had saddled their taxes on.

CROSHY'S HOND.

On Friday, December 4, Crosby told him in the presence of General Wirt Adams that he could not perfect his bond; tried after consultation with a number of taxpayers to effect a compromise by getting Crosby to appoint some man acceptable to the taxpayers as deputy who could give a bond and give him possession of the office, with full authority to discharge the duties; Crosby thought he was entitled to the emoluments of the office; told him he and the one selected would doubtless make a satisfactory arrangement; Crosby saked time to consider the question; made two appointments to meet him and get an answer, but Crosby kept neither of them; afterward, learning that he went to Jackson that hight, returned the next morning and issued his proclamation on the night of December 7, when in charge; Crosby, when I told-him what Owens had said about him, said that Owens and the colored people had misunderstood his order; he had not instructed them to come into the town; then, again, he admitted that he had done so; his answers in reference to the card published over his name were contradictory; the card was written by a fellow in Jackson, who signed his name to it and who had made it stronger than he (Crosby); but admitted that it was written at his request and circulated by his order; General Packer and Colone Lee said when they saw the card that it was dangerous and likely to produce bad results; they were both in the city on the day of the fight, out he (Miller) did not see them; they had told him they were both in the city on the day of the fight, out he (Miller) did not see them; they had told him they were here.

PECULATIONS IN OFFICE

here dated back to the accession to office of Crosby as County Treasurer and Cardoza as Circuit Court Clerx; the increase of taxation here has been rapid and coormous; bow the entire taxa-

here dated back to the accession to office of Crosby as County Treasurer and Cardoza as Circuit Court Clerk; the increase of taxation here has been rapid and enormous; now the entire taxation—State, county and city—was hear six percent; a reduction has been made in the rate of city taxation since the democratic government was elected; the former city governments since 1872 have been republican; it was difficult to estimate the assessments on lands outside the city with the real value, but in nearly every case if put up at public sale they would not bring the assessed value; the value of lands in the State since 1890 have deteriorated from fifty to seventy-five percent; lands in the vicinity worth prior to the war from \$25 to \$50 per acre are now only worth from \$5 to \$10; "California," a plantation on the Louisiana side, which sold before the war for \$10,900, sold recently for \$15,000. He also instanced similar cases in Issaquena county.

THE LAND HARNDONED.

To Mr. Spear—Large bodies of land in this and adjoining counties have been abundoned by the owners or else iorfeited to the state for taxes because of excessive taxation; there was no secret. The taxpayers' Association was not a political organization.

To Mr. Hurlbert—There was no organization to

political association among the whites here; the Taxpayers' Association was not a political organization.

To Mr. Huribert—There was no organization to establish a color line; there never had been a convention of that kind held; knew this feeling prevailed throughout the State, but had not yet taken shape, but would doubtless result in a political organization; at the late municipal election, the color line being then in its inceplency, did not enter into it; the republicans, prior to this election, and a small majority; knew of no intimidation toward officers charged with conducting that election; knew that arms were brought here about that time by gun dealers and sold to the citizens; they were generally Winchester rides or carbines, not over seventy-five in number, and were brought here in the month preceding the election; all the militia companies had needle guns; the colored company had about eighty only; there was one armory here at that time; know of guns sent here on consignment, and alterward distributed to the citizens; the debt of Warren county and city was about \$1,400,000; a large portion of this came from loans to railroads and so-called public improvements; Furlong was Sheraf before Crosby; he was about \$1,400,000; a large portion of this came from loans to railroads and so-called public improvements; Furlong was sheraf before Crosby; he was already the sevent of the came from the was untrue.

To Mr. Williams—The citizens beheved there was a conspiracy between Crosby and other officials to defraud the people.

To Mr. Speer—Several nights before the August election Hall's colored company had pickets out on the streets and stopped gentlemen in carriages and searched them; almong those searched were literans; from conversation with Crosby I thought Governor Ames and Cardoza had navised him to regain the Sheriff's office; in fact, I saw the following letter on official letter paper:—

DEAR CROSSY—Do not make any compromise with those fellows. The government is at your back. Step will be taken for your reliet. They will be ample any you need not fear. I do not care to say now what they will be tay you will be tay to any and all compromise. Your riend, CARDUZA.

will be, but you will be all right. We are opposed to any and all compromise. Your right, CARDUZA.

Colonel Miller's examination lasted four hours, and a large portion was a mere repetition of his examination yesterday.

Dr. Harvey Shannon was the next witness. He testified that he was in charge of the cavalry on the day of the fight; he went on a scout in the morning, with a few men, on the Cherry street road, and was fired on by the negroes: they returned to town; when returning they met lour or five negroes near the bridge on Cherry street, and told them to go back, believing they were going to join the invaders; that his orders were to clear the streets; one of them named Furman refused to do so and drew a pistol; he was fired on and took another step forward and attempted to raise his pistol, when he was abot down and died soon after.

To General Huribert—Furman was killed by the party with me; I decline to say who, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation; did not know either of the other negroes; they went back when ordered.

Colonel William French was then sworn. His

Colonel William French was then sworn. His

testimony was unimportant, except that on ing the alarm he took command of about armed citizens, he being commissioned colo militia; he went out Cherry street; met to groes coming in: a skurman enamed and ti

groes soon fed; did not think anybody was hurt on either side.

The committee adjourned till ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow. The democratic members of the com-mittee will request that Governor Ames and Adjutant General Packer be summoned to tes-tily. The investigation will probably continue until Friday next.

KALAKAUA IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1875. The programme for the entertainment of King Kalakana at New Bedford to-day was successfully carried out in all its details and proved a grand evation, the populace generally turning out to do him honor. The King abstained from speech-making at the public reception, but in private met

making at the public reception, but in private met all with affability.

The royal party left New Bedford at ten minutes of five P. M. and arrived in this cit; via the Providence road at six o'clock. Large crowds were assembled at all the stations along the route. At Mansfield a band greeted his arrival at the station. The King and Governor Kapena snowed themselves upon the platform, and were received with enthusiastic cheers.

The royal party are avaitable of the Person. The royal party are quartered at the Revere House, and will remain in the city till Monday night, visiting Lowell on Tuesday.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

LADY FRANKLIN'S REWARD OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE RECORDS OF HIS EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I am desired by my aunt, Lady Franklin (whose exceedingly weak state of health forbids her addressing you with her own hand), to bring under your notice the fact that she has renewed the reward (of £2,000) offered for the recovery of the records of her husband's expedition. It was first made public about three years ago in England, and almost simultaneously in America

at nome, and my aunt ventures to hope that you tended circulation it can receive, by giving orders that the reward be made known in the pages of the NEW YORK HERALD.

In this hope we shall place before you the teading facts as to the object in view and the still ex-

isting probabilities of success. naturally concluded that on the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror, a few miles only from the mainland, the journals, ships' logs scientific observations would to certain destruction with the at the spot whence the survivors started on their journey to the Fish River. Safe concealment only, with a view to the future recovery of valuab data, would be the object, and not the depositing in respect of the proceedings of the retreating parties. It is evident, therefore, that this locality should be searched when the snow is off th ground.

of the known line of retreat toward the Pish River. Sir Leopold McClintock made this certain to us, but the track was gone over upon the snow, which only partially, though sufficiently, revealed the

It is well known, by means of the whalers who have visited Repulse Bay, that the Esquimaux have been attracted to the west coast of King William Island by the debris of every description as well as those cast down and abandoned by the retreating party. It is also known that various expedients were adopted in their extremity for conveying news of themselves; for instance, Mr. Hall brought home a tin matchbox which had been carefully sewn up in canvas, and contained a piece of paper -- so said the Esquimaux who gave up the box. It is obvious that personal communication with these people would almost inevitably ments of later information.

The way of reaching the area to be searched-now clearly limited and defined—may be by ship down Peel Sound, or by Regent Inlet and through Bellot within reach of their work and in the waterway of the Northwest Passage into the Pacific, which I need not tell you has never been accomplished. The other route would be by land, starting, as Mr. Hall did, from Repulse Bay. The choice will

It is a quest worthy of your Mr. Stanley, and if he were not engaged in other work my aunt: would venture to stimulate his enthusiasm in 168

depend probably upon the habits and experience

for the equipment of such an undertaking my aunt has added to the reward of £2,000 on receiving possession of the documents in question the offer of some compensation for the outlay, itself, to be made by three persons approved by and who must therefore be competent for the duty kindly undertaken by them.

It is right I should add that the payment of the sums to be claimed is made binding upon my unt's executors in the contingency of her death during the progress of the work.

You will excuse, my aunt hopes, the lengthy explanation with which we have troubled you. It is offered rather as a guarantee for the reasonableness and hopefulness of the object, which may therefore commend itself to your advocacy as well as your sympathy, of which, indeed, my aunt She begs her kind regards to you, and I am,

dear sir, yours very truly, SOPHIA CRACROFT. PROBABLE MURDER.

John Pinlay, aged fitteen years, residing at No. 452 Second avenue, was celebrating New Year's late resterday evening, in company with some half dozen juvenile companions, on Third avenue, near Twentieth street, by indulging in a variety of boyish pranks. While tans engaged the reclings of Piniay received a severe shock, as he noticed an Italian laughing heartly at him. Taking exception to the spectator's mirth Finiay demanded its cessation, and, on receiving no satisfactory assurance of compliance therewith, struck the Italian in the face, whereupon the latter drew a large dirk knile and plunged it twice into Finlay's left side, inflicting wounds which his attending physician deems of a most critical character.

The Italian quickly fled after the commission of the deed and has not yet been captured, aithough Captain Gunner, of the Eighteenth precinct, feels positive of his speedy apprehension, as he is well known to the police. The wounded boy lies in a critical condition at the residence of his parents. DIED

PALEER.—On Friday evening, January I, HARRY, iniant son of Thomas W. and Hattle K. Palmer.
The relatives and friends of the lamily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 53 East Twenty-ninth street, at haif-past seven P. M. this day (Saturday). [For other Deaths See Second Page.] IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR PATIENTS SUFFER-

ing from diseases for which sulphur baths are recommended to trivel thousands of miles to avail themselves of sulphur bathams. They would find it less expensive to buy GLEC'S ENTRUE SOAP and baths at home. Sold everywhere. Depot. CRITENTON'S, 7 Sixth avenue. A.-DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEADACHE, sourcess or acidity of the stomach oured by Milk of Mauresia. For sale by all druggists.

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